FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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"I HAVN'T SOLD MY COTTON"

The above is become a most familiar phrase among our people, and is considered a sufficient reply to all demands for a settlement of existing liabilities between the planter and those to whom he may be indebted; and organized as the business of this country is, in relation to the subject of credit, which looks to an adjustment of the affairs of the current year at or about Christmas, or during the cotton selling season, the sale of Cotton is the great lever upon which the whole matter turns; and as long as the planter's crop remains in his gin-house or stored in the warehouse, it is not to be expected that the owner can respond to the demands of his creditors. Very grave questions may however arise as to what extent the planter is justified—on the score of policy, or in view of his liabilities incurred on the strength of the anticipated sale of his crop and realization of the proceeds at the usual time—in indefinitely postponing, from month to month, the conversion of the cotton into available means to discharge the debts for which it is impliedly pledged; how far he ought to or can consistently speculate upon the uncertainties of the cotton market. So far as the risk concerns himself only, the question is without difficulty beyond mere considerations of policy; but when the interest, the credit, and the solvency of others are involved with them, and all the loss with none of the gain falls to the share of the latter, the case in its moral aspects becomes more complicated.

We are at this time in the midst of a trying crisis. The great scarcity of money is a subject of universal complaint. Collections are said to amount to little or nothing, and pecuniary distress prevails throughout the country. The cotton statements from the various cities show large stocks on hand, of which, in the inland towns particularly, a large proportion is stored for account of planters—thus locking up in the warehouses a vast amount of means which would otherwise have been in circulation. Much of this cotton has been stored at 8 cts., some at more and some at less; but it is conceded on all hands that the proceeds, even at the present prices, would materially relieve the difficulties under which we at present labor. The questions we now make are these: Are not our planters wrong in all cases in failing to sell when their cotton will bring a *remunerating* price and the proceeds are due to their creditors? and secondly—Having failed to do so, are they not now called upon by the exigencies of the times to sell a portion of their crops at least, even at present prices, that the proceeds may to some extent relieve the pressing necessities which have in a great degree been consequent upon their failure to do so heretofore? Is it right that our merchants and others who have looked to the proceeds of this cotton to protect their liabilities, should be forced to the necessity of raising money for this purpose from outside sources, at ruinous rates of interest—or in default of this, to suffer in credit or end in bankruptcy—because, forsooth, the planter considers 8c. or 7c. or 6c. too little for his cotton, or in his opinion prices will be better in the Spring? We are ever disposed to counsel forbearance and patience on the part of creditors; but something is due from debtors, that forbearance may not cease to be a virtue, or patience become a fault. "We speak as unto wise men; judge ye."

Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.

Awful Tragedy.—A most outrageous murder was committed last Tuesday in the upper part of Camden county. William Sawyer, without provocation, as we are informed, deliberately shot a man by the name of Henry Bray, killing him almost instantly. Bray had been at the house of Sawyer helping him to kill hogs, and after the work was finished, at Sawyer's solicitation, he remained all night. Sometime during the night Sawyer had a difficulty with his wife and commenced whipping her. Bray hearing the noise started to get up, when Sawyer took up his gun and deliberately shot him down. Sawyer has thus far eluded every effort to arrest him. We are informed that both parties were drunk at the time.—*Old North State, 13th inst.*

Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders, of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company, was held in Clinton, on the 20th inst. They elected Wm. Faison, Patrick Murphy, Dr. Thos. Bunting, C. C. Oates, Alfred Johnson, J. R. Beaman and Dr. Wm. McKoy, Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Directors, Dr. Wm. McKoy was elected President, Patrick Murphy, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.—*Wil. Journal.*

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting & Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carlonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Term of this Institution will commence on 15th January, 1855, under the superintendence of CHARLES CLARK, A. M., assisted by an able corps of instructers.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8 00
" College course,	15 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
" Guitar,	15 00
French,	10 00
Painting,	10 00
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	7 00

Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion Dist. S. C., having taken charge of the Steward's Hall, the Trustees have full confidence that the duties will be discharged satisfactorily.

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.
Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1855.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—The Public Treasurer has reported the amount of premiums received on the sale of State Bonds, viz:

On sale of Bonds for F. & W. Plank Road,	$1,136 12
On sale of Bonds for N. C. Rail Road,	63,395 50
On sale of Bonds for Weldon and Gaston Road and Neuse and Tar Rivers,	400 00
Premium of exchange on sales of N. C. road bonds,	3,417 96
Total,	$68,349 58
Interest paid on Plank Road bonds,	$23,250 22
" " N. C. road bonds,	86,310
	$109,560 22

The Treasurer does not state the amount of dividends realized by the State on its Plankroad stock, but the books of the Company here show it to have been $30,600. So that the State has realized a net profit, in premium and dividends, from its investment in the F. & W. Plank Road, of $8,485 90, over and above the interest on the investment. We are inclined to believe that this is the only public work, (perhaps excepting the Buncombe Turnpike,) which has paid the State legal interest. The fact should induce our present Legislature to look with favor upon applications for aid to Plank Roads—the People's Roads.

THE REVENUE BILL.—We are indebted to the Hon. Speaker of the Senate for a copy of the Revenue bill, reported by Mr. Shepherd, chairman of the committee of Finance. It is very long, and very carefully drawn up, intended, apparently, to embrace the entire revenue system of the State, and to supersede the Revenue law in the old Revised Statutes, and all subsequent laws on the subject. It contains 125 sections, and fills 40 printed pages.

We have heretofore mentioned the principal items of increase of taxes. When the bill shall have been perfected and finally passed, we will of course give a more detailed statement of its provisions.

We notice a provision for increasing the assessment on land where it shall have been found to have increased in value. We would respectfully suggest that there should be a provision also for reducing the assessment where the property has decreased in value. For instance, where a valuable building is burnt, it is very hard to require the payment of full taxes on the vacant and unproductive lot. There are frequent cases of great hardship of this kind in towns, where the only actual value of lots often consists in the buildings on them. And if a Factory were burnt, or abandoned, it would be very hard still to require the payment of one or two hundred dollars a year of taxes. Yet at present we believe there is no remedy.

Seaman's Friend Society of Wilmington.—The report of the committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000 in aid of the funds of this Society for the relief of sick seamen.

SENATOR BIGGS.—We have heard it stated, that the signatures of a majority of the Locofoco Members of the Legislature could without difficulty be obtained to a petition for Senator Biggs's resignation. The following extract from a letter from a "distinguished democrat," at Raleigh, which we find in the Salisbury Banner, (Loco) is confirmation. The writer, after mentioning the passage of the Western Extension bill, says:

"But mournful to relate, our Senator Mr. Biggs made a violent speech against the bill, against the pledges of his own party and Gov. Bragg, and against the true interests of the State. His speech filled the Democratic party with indignation. They looked upon it as a violation of his own pledges to the people, for he was the author of the resolution of the Democratic convention pledging the party to internal improvements. After he closed, Mr. Fisher rose and made one of the most logical and sarcastic speeches we have ever listened to. He cut our Senator Biggs to pieces with a Damascus blade, in the most gentlemanly, yet terrible manner. He reminded Mr. Biggs of the resolution he introduced in the Democratic Convention, of the hopes it held out to the party and the public, and expressed his amazement at its violation by its very author and the man who had been elevated to high office by Western votes. I will not undertake to give an outline of Mr. Fisher's speech, it was perfectly overwhelming to Mr. Biggs, and when he sat down every man felt the shame of such a man as Mr. Biggs being elevated to the Senate over such men as Fisher, Craige, Winslow and a hundred other democrats in the State. Mr. Biggs appeared small by such a man as Mr. Fisher. They measured strength and the Senator from Rowan and Davie thoroughly demolished our U. S. Senator Biggs. Whigs and Democrats alike award the highest honors to Mr. Fisher for this triumph of a measure called for by the whole State; and all felt that our Senator Biggs occupies a place that he is not entitled to. The democrats express a general regret that he was elected."

We should be glad to be rid of Mr. Biggs as Senator, but we doubt the efficacy of the petition. The character of Locofoco officeholders has only changed for the worse since Mr. Jefferson wrote of them that "few die, and none resign."

VIOLENT STORM.—The gale of Sunday night last, which was accompanied here by thunder, lightning, and rain, extended over a large space.

At Clinton, we are sorry to hear, it levelled to the ground the frame of a new Baptist Church, disjointed some portions of the frame of a new Methodist Church, and upset Mr. Graves's stables, smashing his carriage.

Considerable damage was done to shipping in the port of Wilmington.

At Baltimore, great damage was done and a number of lives lost.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Several meetings of the Society were held in Raleigh during the past week. The President, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, presided. Speeches were delivered by the President, and by Messrs. K. Rayner, R. H. Smith, W. A. Graham, Asa Biggs, W. Eaton, D. M. Barringer, David Outlaw, James Banks, and others.

It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature for an annual grant of $2,500 in aid of the purposes of the Society. Other States have given larger sums to similar associations.

From a sketch of the speeches, given by the Star, we copy the following:—

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, being loudly called, arose, and in his peculiar vein of humor and good sense, for a few minutes entertained the meeting. He said the remark was trite, but applicable, that it was dangerous to speak of war in the presence of Hannibal. His situation reminded him of an anecdote of an old Scotch lady, whose sons were taken by Napoleon and chained to other prisoners. When she was informed of their misfortune, she exclaimed, "God pity the man that is chained to my son Jemmy!" He could say, if the Society rested upon the speaker, or any thing he could say, it was in an unfortunate predicament. But the compliment of the call was intended to his county. He wished his friend Elliot, the President of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, was present. He could honor it by making a speech, giving "material aid," or by proofs from his own experience of the success of enlightened, systematic farming. But Cumberland was not strictly an agricultural county. Her pursuits, (which he enumerated,) were diversified, all reciprocally acting upon each other, and giving encouragement to the agriculturist. He gave an amusing account of his early attempts at cultivating the soil, together with his abandonment of it for other pursuits, and expressed the hope that he should finally return to it; for he never knew a Scotchman in his life, whatever might be his circumstances or his calling, who did not make farming his ultimate hope and aim. He hoped the operations of the Society would excite a spirit of enquiry and emulation throughout the State, that would lead to great and lasting improvement. He should be happy to contribute something, however small, to advance the interest and welfare of the good old North State. He had always advanced the just and noble sentiment expressed by the late distinguished associate of the President:

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessing attend her;
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Tho' the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad Company was rejected, was taken up, the bill reconsidered and passed its 2d reading.

On Monday, the bill to divide the State into 8 judicial circuits was rejected, 25 to 17.

The bill to emancipate certain slaves, the property of John H. Cook, was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on Agriculture reported a bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, which passed its first reading. [Makes an annual appropriation of $2,000 to the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.]

The bill for the completion, furnishing and enclosing the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum, was taken up, and passed its second and third readings by Ayes 36, Nays 5.

The bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina to provide for holding annual sessions of the General Assembly, was read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the completion of the N. C. Rail Road passed its 2d and 3d readings—44 to 0.

The bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Clinton was read three times and passed.

The bill to authorise the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Co. to issue bonds, and for other purposes, passed its 3d reading, 38 to 8. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Brogden, Collins, Drake, Herring, Martin, Sanders, Willey, and Winslow, of Perquimans.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Shepherd presented a memorial, signed by 700 citizens of Cumberland, praying that said county be not divided, which was referred to the committee on Grievances.

The committee on Internal Improvements, through Mr. Cansler, reported favorably upon the following bills: authorizing the State to subscribe $20,000 to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road Company; and the Mountain Rail Road.

The bill for the Eastern extension of the N. C. Road being taken up, Messrs. McDuffie and J. G. Bynum spoke in opposition to it, and Mr. George Green in its favor. It passed its 3d reading, 38 to 22. The 22 nays were,

Messrs. Badham, J. Barnes, J. G. Bynum, Cotten, Daughtry, Dunn, Flynt, Furr, Harrison, Hill, Holland, Horton, McDuffie, Martin, Myers, Singeltary, Watts, Waugh, J. H. White, Whitlock, C. W. Williams, D. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Norment, the House agreed, 57 to 46, to hold night sessions.

The special order, the bill for a railroad from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville—was postponed till next Monday, 12 o'clock.

Mr. Dortch moved to take up the bill chartering the Wilmington and Charlotte railroad, which prevailed—ayes 63, nays 48.

The bill was then read the third time.

The bill incorporating the Greensboro', Madison and Virginia plank road company passed its third reading.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan'y 23.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill chartering the Locksville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Waugh, a bill incorporating the Salem Society for the protection of property.

Free Suffrage was discussed for the first time in the House to-day. Efforts were made to amend the bill in several particulars by Messrs. Baxter and Mebane,—such as giving the election of Judges and Justices to the people for a term of years; requiring the Governor to be a native born citizen of the United States, &c.; but so far all amendments have been rejected, and the majority seem determined to pass the bill in the immaculate purity in which it comes from the Senate. In fact it is gravely argued, that because the Senate has passed the bill the House of Commons should do so too. No vote has yet been taken on it. There is no doubt but it will pass, but much time will be consumed, and the dear people will pay the fiddler for the privilege of honoring themselves with a Senatorial vote. And more, judging from the present aspect, the landholder will have to go deeper into his fob when the tax-gatherer makes his annual visit.

Mr. Christian introduced a bill in the Senate chartering the Moore and Montgomery Plank Road.

Mr. Morisey moved that the vote rejecting the bill for the division of the State into eight Judicial Circuits be reconsidered; and on his motion the motion was laid on the table. There is a determination, it seems, to make more Judges: Aspirants in abundance!

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear was debated at some length. Mr. Biggs's amendment requiring the Bank to issue no bill of less denomination than *Five Dollars* was adopted. On motion of Mr. Wilder, the Bank is required to make semi-annual report of assets and liabilities. As amended the bill passed its second reading.

The bill for the Western Extension was considered at great length but no vote was taken.

During the afternoon Session, the House acted on several bills, among which I notice as having passed their third reading the following:—

A bill incorporating the Fair Bluff and Conwayboro' Plank Road Company.

Also, the Whiteville and Iron Hill Plank Road.

Also, the Dobbin House Company, Fayetteville, with a capital of $20,000.

Also, the Guilford Gold and Copper Mining Company.

The bill to establish a new County to be called *Ruffin*, was rejected, ayes 30, noes 73.

A bill for a new County to be called *Wilson*, passed its third reading.

Q. IN THE CORNER.

LATEST—*From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

RALEIGH, Jan'y 24.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The most important news I have the honor to communicate to your readers to-day, is the fact of the passage of the bill for the Western Extension of the N. C. Road, by the Senate. It passed its third reading, ayes 35, noes 16. The Senator from Martin, Mr. Biggs, heading the list of negatives and followed by Messrs. Bower, Brogden, and a kindred ilk. On motion of Mr. Haughton, the bill was amended so as to provide for the building of the road by fifty mile sections, and making an annual appropriation of not more than $400,000 for that purpose.

Not much was done in the Senate beside. I notice a bill has been reported for the erection of a new Executive Mansion.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. When shall the end appear?

The bill for the benefit of the New River Navigation Company passed its third reading.

The bill chartering the Bank of Clarendon passed its second reading, 26 to 16.

As I close my letter, the Senate is discussing the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, on its third reading. I understand an amendment has been adopted prohibiting said Bank from receiving any note of other Banks of a denomination less than five dollars.

The bill for the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road was considered in the House. It was amended, increasing the capital stock and extending the Road from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, at the same time requiring the State to endorse the Bonds of the Company. As amended, the bill passed its third reading, 65 to 48.

Free Suffrage passed its first reading like a flash, unclogged by any amendments. An effort was made to amend the bill by providing that nothing contained therein shall be so construed as to allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote for members of the House of Commons. (They are already prohibited from voting for Senators.) This came near passing; the vote standing ayes 51, noes 54. The vote smacked of Know Nothingism and I am not sure but much will be said on the subject of foreign suffrage before the bill is passed. The bill passed its first reading to-day by ayes 89, noes 18, viz: Messrs. Amis, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Cook, Craven, Daniel, Davenport, Gorrell, Harrison, Johnson, Mebane, Patterson, Phillips, Sharpe, Smith, Thornburg and Turner voting in the negative.

The bill for a new county to be called Henry, from a portion of Cumberland, was read the 2d time. Mr. Steele moved to amend by calling it Harnett. It was amended by calling it Cape Fear; and then passed its 2d reading, 64 to 38.

Yours, Q IN THE CORNER.

From another correspondent we learn that two-thirds of the earnings of the Western Extension road are to be reserved to pay the interest on the debt created by the State for its construction.

The bill to re-charter the Cape Fear Bank passed its 3d reading in the Senate unanimously, with the amendment restricting the circulation of notes less than $5.

The capital of the Bank of Clarendon is to be $400,000. Books to be opened 1st Monday in April.

THE BLUE RIDGE RABUN GAP RAIL ROAD.—The entire amount necessary to complete this road, and indeed half a million of dollars more than the amount necessary, has been secured. The State of Tennessee contributes $750,000, individuals and counties in Tennessee $340,000. The State of South Carolina subscribes $1,000,000, and endorses bonds for another $1,000,000, the city of Charleston subscribes $1,050,000, and other corporations and citizens of South Carolina, $500,000. Besides which, the Company is authorised to mortgage the road for $1,500,000 more. This all makes $6,140,000. The contractors have agreed to take 25 per cent. of their contracts in stock, say $1,875,000. Thus there will be $515,000 more than the estimated cost of the road, which is $7,500,000. The road will be 196 miles long, will extend from Knoxville, Tenn. to Anderson C. H., S. C., where it will connect with existing rail roads to Columbia and Charleston. It will pass by Franklin, N. C., provided our Legislature shall pass the bill now before it, to charter the company in this State. 20 or 30 miles of the road in South Carolina are graded.

THE CONCERT.—A highly respectable audience attended the Concert of Messrs Johnson, Arey & Co. on Monday evening last, and much gratification was manifested at the performances.

Going! Going!—We are informed by the Norfolk Argus, that large quantities of produce are daily arriving at that place from North Carolina, corn, peas, flour, live stock, poultry, &c. &c. &c. Shall we not make an effort to direct that trade hitherward?—*Wil. Herald.*

We learn that all the produce coming to Raleigh by the North Carolina Rail Road goes directly to Norfolk and Petersburg.—OBSERVER.

High-Handed Outrage,—the Law Resisted and the Officer Shot!—The lower part of our County in the vicinity of Pioneer Mills, was the scene of the most outrageous affair, a few days ago, that it has ever been our duty to record.

Capt Nelson Slough, an acting officer of this town, having sundry warrants in his hands against one Wm. Teter, residing near Pioneer Mills, went down, on Friday last, taking Robert Morrison, Esq., one of the Plaintiffs with him, to the house of said Teter, for the purpose of levying on some Cotton, he had heard that Teter had on hand. He found the cotton in the smoke house, went in and levied on it, and as he stepped out of the smoke-house, Teter, seeing him and divining his purpose, presented his gun and shot him, the whole charge consisting of 3 large balls entering his right leg, just below the knee, shattering the bone in a frightful manner. Teter then turned to Mr. Morrison remarking that if he had his gun loaded he would shoot him also, and told him if he did not remove Slough from there he would kill him.

Mr. Morrison rode to the nearest neighbors' and got one or two gentlemen to go over to Teter's while he posted off for a Physician. The Physician arrived, and after some difficulty with this Devil incarnate, had Capt. Slough carried in the house, where he examined his wound. A conveyance was sent for and Capt. Slough was taken over to the house of Mr. Morrison, where his wound was dressed and he was properly cared for, after which Mr. Morrison came up to town and laid the facts of the case before the proper authorities. Our Sheriff, summoning a posse of officers, immediately set out in pursuit of the bloodthirsty villain, but he had made good use of his time and sloped, and up to the time of going to press had not been arrested. It is feared that Capt. Slough will lose the limb, as it is thought the bone is so badly shattered that amputation will be necessary. He is at Robert H. Morrison's where he receives the best attention.

We hope the scoundrel will be brought to justice and dealt with summarily, as he is said to be an outrageous character, having attacked a Division of the Sons of Temperance, some time ago, because they were initiating one of his sons.

Concord Gazette.

Intended Storming of Sebastopol.—The London Times of Tuesday, the 4th instant, says:

"As we have lately dwelt so much on the disorganization of our army in the East and the apparently needless loss of life immediately arising from it, we are glad of an opportunity of presenting the other side of the picture, terrible as it may be. That other side, that compensation for this suffering and mortality, is that, on the testimony of a perfectly competent and impartial authority, the siege at the last departure of the post (the 13th) was so far advanced as to leave hardly a doubt that something decisive would soon be done. We have repeatedly been informed that an assault was to take place about Christmas, but the information was coupled with the request that we would say nothing to indicate the quarter or the day of attack. We believe that we may now say that on the 13th it was the general belief that on or about Christmas day the Allies would open fire from three hundred pieces, with such a supply of ammunition as would enable them to continue without stopping forty-eight hours, after which they would assault both from French and English positions with great prospect of success. Thus the assault would probably be made on the 28th. There was some chance indeed of a Russian attack in anticipation of ours; but from Russian sources we learn that nothing had occurred up to the 28th. On the same authority we learn that on the 13th the men, who had got their warm clothing were in good spirits, and, though no reliance could be placed on a transient gleam of fine weather, the health of the army was expected to improve. If these expectations were well founded we may expect in two or three days to hear that this question has come to its last issue, and that the four nations have crossed their bayonets over the shattered walls of Sebastopol."

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. O. C. Darby, Mr. EDWARD R. LILES to Miss H. M. BENNETT, all of Anson.

On Thursday, 18th inst., by Isaac H. Foust, Esq., Mr. LEWIS F. McMASTERS, Post Master at Soap Stone Mount, to Miss CYNTHA L., only daughter of And. J. Siler, Esq., all of Randolph county.

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have claims against the County of Cumberland, are requested to present them to Jno. McLaurin, Clerk of the Committee, on or before the 1st day of February next. Unless they do so, their claims will not be passed upon the present year.

And all officers of the County aforesaid, Receivers of Public Moneys, are hereby required to have their accounts and vouchers, ready to be audited by the Committee on that day, as required by Law. The Committee will hold their meetings at the Office of the County Court Clerk.

G. DEMING,
J. W. STRANGE,
JAS. McKETHAN,
Committee of Finance.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 66*tlF

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE 6th Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

Odd Doings.—A letter from a citizen of Livingston county, Ky., to the Danville Tribune, relates the following bit of family history in that neighborhood:

"A widow lady took an orphan boy to raise quite small, and when he arrived at the age of eighteen years she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together as happy as an any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise. This fall the old lady died, being ninety-six years of age, and in seven weeks after the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-eight years old and she eighteen."

DIED,

In this County, on Friday night last, after an illness of ten days, of Pneumonia, JOHN EVANS, Esq. in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Evans was formerly an extensive merchant of Hamburg, S. C., but, returning to this his native county, engaged with all the ardor of his nature in agricultural pursuits. He was an honorable, upright gentleman, of vigorous mind, and general intelligence; and died regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

In Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 20th December, 1854, in her 70th year, Mrs. MARION BANKS, mother of John, Charles, James, and David Banks, citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C. The deceased was a woman of great energy of character, and strong maternal affection. On the death of her husband in 1850, in her 66th year, she crossed the Atlantic and made a visit of twelve months to her children. She returned to meet death in her native land, to sleep her last sleep in Stevenston Kirk Yard, side by side with him who had been her companion in joy and sorrow for 48 years. In her death, as in her life, she experienced the sustaining power of Divine Grace.—[Com.

Of apoplexy, in Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. CAROLINE HINES, relict of the late Hon. Richard Hines.

At his residence, in Chatham county, on the morning of the 11th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. ROBERT W. PALMER, in the 39th year of his age.

Although the above announcement was made in your paper of a late date, the writer hopes that it will not be deemed inappropriate to indulge in a few reflections suggested by the occasion,—for the deceased was his friend.

In Mr. Palmer were happily blended many of those qualities that beautify and adorn our nature. His prominent characteristics, always manifest, were a love of justice softened and tempered by a spirit of benevolence, an inflexible integrity, a stern sense of duty, a truthfulness that knew no dissimulation, a sincerity and frankness which rendered concealment or disguise absolutely impossible. These were the traits that endeared him to his friends, and inspired with confidence all who approached him. These were the qualities which in life made him the upright man, the valued citizen, the devoted friend, the affectionate husband, the fond father, attentive son and relative, the kind and indulgent master. If the deceased had his frailties, o'er them let the curtain fall—for many were his virtues, and while the former shall have been consigned to oblivion, in grateful memory will the latter be cherished by the many who enjoyed his friendship and shared his hospitality.

This afflictive dispensation of Providence falls heavily upon friend and neighbor, but oh! with what crushing weight does it press upon the household of the dead. May that Good One "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," bring comfort to the distressed; may his rod and staff guide them through life's troubled sea, and when their pilgrimage on earth is ended, may he restore them to that "better land," prepared for the people of God. Mr. Palmer leaves a wife and six children. T.

☞ All obituary notices exceeding ten lines in length, charged for as advertisements.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, Jan'y 23.—Str Gov. Graham, with goods for J M Worth & Co, J M Worth, R G Lindsay, J Kendall, Silver Hill Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J S Banks, D Beard, Worth & Utley, Deep River Co, Lash & Moore, Holt, Murray & Co.

[Lutterloh & Co's. Line.] Jan. 23 and 24.—Strs. Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for C Lutterloh, T R Underwood, J W Powers & Co, Bryant & Pritchett, J N Smith, Foulkes & McRae, J H & J Martine, Mrs Lucas, W McIntyre, Ray & Pearce, Mrs Wilkinson, G McNeill, A W Steel, H L Myrover & Co, W H Lutterloh, D & J McRae, D Kelly, A J O'Hanlon, P Taylor, Worth & Utley, Cook & Johnson, P P Johnson, R Gray, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, J W Baker, McDonald & Whaley, S T Hawley & Son, A Jenkins, J M Morehead, A A McKethan, D Ochiltree, R W Kinlaw & Co, J O Booth.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 20.—Brig Roanoke fm Boston; Schr. Governor fm St Thomas. 21.—Schr. E Kidder fm Charleston.

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.
Oct. 27. 44*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125.000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James Wood, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall at the request of the said James Wood, offer for sale, on Saturday the 3d day of February next, a Tract of Land containing 800 acres, situated in Robeson county, on the road leading to Floral College, three miles from Lumberton, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, Simon Caldwell, and others, and being the same on which said Wood now resides.

There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and out-houses, and a well of as good water as any in the county.

About 150 acres are opened and under cultivation, and the balance is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

This Tract lies 1½ miles from a good landing on Lumber River. The Title is believed to be indisputable.

The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock, Terms $1000 cash, the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving Bonds with approved Security and title executed on the day of sale. Possession will be given immediately.

On the same day at 11 o'clock, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton I shall sell for CASH, the interest of said Wood in Lots Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, in the Town of Lumberton.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*ts

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The literary and political circles in Washington City have been a good deal agitated lately about a question which arose in the Board of Regents of this Institution, and was afterwards transferred to the Halls of Congress, as to the proper mode of expending the annual income of the Smithsonian Fund, amounting to some $40,000 a year. One party of the Regents, headed by the distinguished Mr. Rufus Choate, of Mass., seconded by Senator Douglas, advocated the appropriation of much the larger part of the fund in purchasing a Library. Another party, consisting of Chief Justice Taney, Senators Pearce of Maryland, Mason of Virginia, and Berrien of Georgia, Richard Rusk of Penn., and others, whilst they did not propose to overlook a Library, were yet intent upon a system of Literary and Scientific researches, publications of their results, and other objects, whereby less money would be appropriated to a Library than Mr. Choate desired. After elaborate discussion, the Chief Justice's party carried their point, by a large majority of the Board of Regents. Thereupon, Mr. Choate sent a letter to Congress, resigning his seat and pretty clearly asserting that nobody could be right except those who concurred with him. His letter was much commented on, and among the speeches we find the following by Mr. Badger:—

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I do not exactly agree in the suggestion thrown out by my friend from Maryland, that it is necessary that the letter which is before the Senate, should become the subject of investigation by a committee of this body, but I shall, notwithstanding, readily yield my own notions upon that subject to the wish he has expressed. Allow me, however, to present very briefly the views which have struck me on this occasion.

The very eminent and distinguished gentleman who has sent in this letter of resignation, has assigned two reasons why he retires from assisting in the management of this trust fund. One is, that he cannot give the time necessary to attend the meetings of the Board of Regents. As has been said by my friend from Maryland, this is a full, ample, and perfect reason, not only why he is excusable for retiring but why it is his bounden duty to retire; for, while he holds a place there the public has a right to expect him to give the necessary time to discharge its duties. So soon as he ascertains that he cannot, consistently with his other engagements, give that time; he is bound to retire and to give way to some other gentleman who may have both the inclination and the power to render the service wich the country expects from a member of that Board.

I wish very sincerely, Mr. President, that the letter of resignation had there closed, because I, for one, am unable to give any appropriate character to the residue of the letter. It must be viewed in one of three aspects: either as an appeal to Congress from the judicial decision which has been pronounced by the Board of Regents upon the interpretation of that act; or as an appeal to Congress against the malversation of a certain class of public officers, to the intent that their misconduct may be exposed and that some steps may be taken, either for their punishment or removal, or else as an intimation that the distinguished gentleman who writes this letter thinks that there should be some amendment of the law by the intervention of the legislative power of the two Houses of Congress.

In regard to the first view, I cannot myself understand how this body, or the other House of Congress, is to exercise a judicial supervision upon the question of the interpretation of this law. It is our business to make laws; it is the business of other officers and classes of persons to expound and execute those laws. In a strict judicial sense, we cannot exercise any jurisdiction or supervision over the judgment which may be so pronounced; and, therefore, considering the letter in that respect, it seems to me totally inappropriate to any functions which either this or the other House of Congress can legitimately exercise.

If it be considered as a letter intended to communicate to the two Houses of Congress malversation in the conduct of these public officers, however proper that application may be to the other House, it is plainly out of place here. The other House, from what we learn of their published proceedings, seem to have taken the subject up in that idea, that this is an imputation by the writer of the letter that a gross abuse has been practised by the majority of the Board of Regents in the administration of this fund; and they have accordingly raised a committee, and vested them with the power of sending for persons and papers—a power appropriate to the investigation, if the object be what I have just said, but utterly inappropriate and absurd supposing it to be a mere question of legislative inquiry with a view to found legislative action thereupon. If it is a question of the interpretation of a law, do you want to send for persons and papers to enable you to interpret a law? What papers will you send for to enable the committee of the House of Representatives to ascertain what is the meaning of this law? Do you want the statute? Surely the committee can get that without having a power to send for papers. Do you want the proceedings which took place at the time when this law was enacted, the parliamentary history of it? Surely that can be obtained without a power in the committee to send for papers or for persons. But if you suppose the investigation is pursued for the purpose of ferreting out a delinquency, an abuse, a malversation; then that part of the resolution becomes all appropriate, and the object is to drag up witnesses and compel them to testify to the conduct of the perpetrators in this stupendous fraud, not only on the law of the country, but on the noble charity which they are appointed to administer. If that be the aspect in which this subject is taken up, we have nothing to do with it; we should not commit ourselves in advance upon it; for, suppose the proceedings of the House of Representatives should result in preferring articles of impeachment, for example, against the Chief Justice, it would be very indelicate and improper for us in advance to form and deliver a solemn opinion upon the question whether there was just cause for the impeachment.

Then there is only one other respect in which this residue of the paper can be supposed, as it seems to me, to be intended to have any influence upon Congress; and that is, that the honorable and distinguished gentleman who writes this letter, knowing that we have no judicial power over the interpretation of the law, and therefore cannot, by any judgment of ours, ascertain that what has been heretofore done in its interpretation has been done wrongfully, in a judicial sense, and knowing that it is not a proper subject for an investigation, with a view to a criminal prosecution by impeachment, sends it to the two Houses of Congress, as a recommendation that they shall institute an inquiry, with a view to an amendment of the law. In this latter view, it strikes me as exceedingly inappropriate for any gentleman, not a member of these bodies, or one of them, and not coming here in the character of a petitioner asserting a claim against the Government, to undertake to advise us of the propriety of further legislation.

I say, therefore, Mr. President, that I regret very much that this truly distinguished gentleman, of whom the American people have reason to be proud as one of their sons, gifted as he is, and distinguished as he has been in his past course, did not content himself with resigning his position for the very ample and sufficient reason which he first gives, that he is unable to discharge the duties required of him. I regret it also, because, if I collected the scope of that letter accurately from its reading—for I had not seen it before—it seems in any view to prevent this state of the case:—The writer meets with his brother regents; a certain question arises, what shall be done in the management of the institution? That inquiry involves a question as to the just interpretation of the law; the best and the legal means of carrying out the great purpose of the donor. That matter is the subject of discussion and debate among them. The majority of the regents decide against him, and immediately he retires from the institution, and interposes an appeal to Congress against the majority of the body, of which he is a member.

Again, sir, it seems to imply this: Distinguished and elevated as that gentleman is, and high and important as are the services which he has rendered to his country, and which he is now able to render in this or any other station to which the voice of his countrymen or the public authorities may call him, I think the whole tone of that part of the letter slightly exaggerates the importance to the public of the event which it communicates; namely, his retiring, from the Board of Regents.

Besides, considering also (for I think my friend from Illinois did not succeed exactly in vindicating that part of the letter) the suggestion which my friend from Maryland made, that there is a tone of confidence, of unmistakable and unmistaken certainty, with which the distinguished writer announces his opinions upon the interpretation of this law—which I think my friend from Illinois will pardon me for saying at least borders a little, very little upon the confines of arrogance, for I beg my friend to consider against what an array of judgments the opinion of that distinguished writer is given.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Consider the names on the other side.

Mr. BADGER. The names on the other side have not been yet given; but I am very certain that my friend before me, [Mr. Douglas,] whose name is one of them—and it is a name of weight and authority in this country, and elsewhere, where it is known—is one of the last persons who would announce his opinion, without the expression of some deferential conception that, after all, perhaps he might be mistaken. Now, I must say, I think it is due to truth, and the occasion, to say (and I believe the whole Senate will agree with me) that, whether the distinguished writer be correct or not in his opinions, that part of the letter is in very bad taste.

Believing, Mr. President, that there is nothing for us to do but accept the resignation of this gentleman, and to accept it with regret because of his eminent talents and high position and undoubted patriotism, and therefore his capacity and willingness to be useful, I should think that the subject might be allowed to drop; but, nevertheless, I yield to the suggestion of my friend from Maryland. He has intimated that he desires that this should be the subject of investigation, and I am willing to move that it shall go to a committee; but I am not prepared to say that it is proper, on this occasion, to select a special committee. This is a question of judicial interpretation—of legislation to be founded upon a judicial interpretation—if the committee in the Senate shall be of opinion that the regents have mistaken the true construction of this law. We have a committee, a standing committee of this body, composed of eminent lawyers, abundantly able to re-examine this subject, so far as it needs re-examination, and so far as this House has any jurisdiction over it. I am not, therefore, for passing over that committee upon a judicial question, to raise any select committee. It is a question of law—the interpretation of a statute. If we are not satisfied with the judgment given in the Board of Regents; if such a board of men, aided in their opinions by the illustrious Taney, do not convey to us a conviction that a statute has been rightly interpretated, let it go to that committee of this body. It is a proper organ to examine, and investigate, and report upon strictly legal inquiries. I therefore move the reference of this paper to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After remarks by Mr. Seward of N. Y. and Mr. Butler of S. C., concurring in the view Mr. Badger took of the bad taste of the letter of Mr. Choate,—

Mr. PEARCE. I am anxious that the question should be referred to a committee. I am quite content that the paper should be received and laid upon the table; but I do desire, as the Senator from New York has said, that the subject-matters which are referred to in the letter, should be submitted to a committee of this body for consideration. I hope, therefore, that the proposition of the Senator from New York will be adopted, and the paper laid on the table; and that some gentleman will move a resolution directing a committee (and I now prefer that it should be the Committee on the Judiciary) to inquire what, if any, action is proper to be taken by the Senate in regard to the Smithsonian Institution. That committee was organized at the beginning of the session, without reference to this question. I am willing and desire that the matter should take the regular course, and be referred to that committee, whose appropriate duty it is to construe the acts of Congress, which are drawn into question.

Mr. BADGER. I now withdraw my motion for reference, and move that the paper lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Foreign Paupers.—The United States are not the only portion of America afflicted with the evil of foreign pauper immigration. From statistics published in the Canadian papers, it appears that, of 53,183 immigrants who arrived at Quebec during the year 1854, no less than 3,421 were paupers, 28 being English, 2,971 Irish, and 422 Germans. It is natural enough for the British Government to send its own paupers to its own colony, but the fact of there having arrived at the same place no less than 422 paupers from Germany, seems singular. This, no doubt, arises from the arrangements made by Liverpool shipping houses to forward German emigrants to America by way of Liverpool. It is a new proof of the general effort of the European Governments to get rid of their pauper population. Unless some stringent law be enacted to prevent it, we shall probably soon be deluged with them. Already our almshouses are overloaded, and the number seeking admission grows larger daily.

Phil. American.

A correspondent of the Worcester Palladium describes a Vermont lady, living somewhere in the vicinity of Windsor, who has two distinct throats, and it is supposed two pairs of lungs. She has a broad chest, a dainty waist, can sing three hours easier than she can talk one, and at the age of twelve years could sing two distinct parts at once. This last accomplishment she has lost—probably for want of cultivation.

FROM THE HIVE OF THE BEE HUNTER.

THE WAY THAT AMERICANS GO DOWN HILL.

"But who has not been both wearied and amused with the slow caution of the German drivers? At every little descent on the road, that it would almost require a spirit-level to discern that it is a descent, he dismounts, and puts on his drag. On a road of the gentlest undulations, where a heavy English coach would go at the rate of ten English miles an hour, without drag or pause, up hill or down, he is continually alighting and putting on one or both drags, alighting and ascending with a patience and perseverance that amazes you. Nay, in many states, this caution is evinced also by the government, and is forced on the driver, particularly in Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Austria, by a post by the way-side, standing at the top of every slope on the road, having painted on a board, a black and conspicuous drag, and announcing a fine, of commonly six florins (ten shillings) on any loaded carriage which shall descend without the drag on. In every thing they are continually guarded against those accidents which result from hurry, or slightness of construction."

Howitt's Moral and Domestic Life in Germany.

The stage in which we travelled across "the Alleganies," was one of the then called "Transit line." It was, as the driver termed it, "a rushing affair," and managed, by a refined cruelty to dumb beasts, to keep ahead of the "Opposition," which seemed to come clattering in our rear, like some ill-timed spirit, never destined exactly to reach, but always to be near us.

The drivers of our different "changes," all seemed to be made upon the go-ahead principle, and looked upon nothing as really disgraceful, but being behind the stage that so perseveringly pursued us. Unfortunately too, for our safety, we went in an "extra," and managed, by a freak of fortune, to arrive at the different stations, where drivers and horses were changed, just as the former had got comfortably to bed; and it was not the least interesting portion of my thoughts, that every one of these Jehus made the most solemn protestations, that he would "upset us over some precipice not less than three hundred and sixty-five feet high, and knock us into such a perfect nonenity, that it would save the coroner the trouble of calling a jury to sit upon our remains."

It is nine years since, and if the winter of that year is not set down as "remarkably cold" in the almanacs, it shows a want of care in those useful annuals.

We say it is nine years since we crossed the Alleganies. At the particular time to which we allude, "the oldest inhabitant" of the country (and we met him on the road side) informed us that he had no recollection of such a severe season. That we could live through such a night would have been deemed impossible, could its perils have been anticipated, before they were experienced.

The fire in every house we passed smoked like a furnace, and around its genial warmth were crowded groups of men, women, and children, who looked as if they might have been born in the workshop of Vulcan.

The road over which we travelled was macadamized, and then frozen; it was as hard as nature will permit, and the tramping of the horses' feet upon it sounded in the frosty air as if they were rushing across a continuous bridge.

The inside of the stage-coach is a wonder; it is a perfect denial to Newton's theory, that two things, or twenty, cannot occupy the same place at the same time. The one we travelled in was perfectly full of seats, straw, buffalo robes, hat boxes, rifles, flute cases, and small parcels—and yet nine men—the very nine muses at times (all the cider along the road was frozen, and we drank the heart of it,) stowed themselves away within its bowels; but how, we leave to the masters of exhausted air-pumps and hydraulic presses to imagine.

We all, of course, froze, more or less, but it was in streaks; the curtains of the stage were fastened down and made tight, and then, like pigs, we quarrelled ourselves into the snuggest possible position and place; it being considered fortunate to be in the centre, as we then parted with least heat, to satisfy the craving appetite of Jack Frost, who penetrated every little hole and nook, and delighted himself in painting fantastic figures upon the different objects exposed to his influence, out of our misery and breath.

By one of those extraordinary phenomena exhibited in the climate of our favored country, we unexpectedly found ourselves travelling over a road that was covered with a frozen sleet, for cold as the season was, there was no snow; the horses' shoes consequently had no corks on them worth noticing, and the iron-bound wheels, on this change in the surface of the earth, seemed to have so little hold upon the road that we almost expected they would make an effort to leave it, and break our necks as a reward for their aspirations. On we went, however, and as night came on, the darkness enveloped us in a kind of cloud,—the ice-glazed surface of the ground reflecting upwards a dull, mysterious light.

Our whereabouts never troubled us; all places between the one we were anxious to reach, and where we were, made no impression upon us; and perhaps we would never have known a single particular place, but for the incident about to be detailed.

I think that all my companions, as well as myself, were asleep, when I was awaked by that peculiar sawing motion which a stage body makes upon its springs when suddenly stopped.

"What's the matter now?" was the general exclamation of the "insides" to the driver; who was discovered through the glass window on the ground, beating his arms around his body with a vehemence that almost raised him into the air.

"Matter!" he exclaimed, sticking his nose above a woollen blanket that was tied around his face, which from the cold and his breath was frosted like a wedding-cake, "matter enough; here we are on the top of Ball Mountain; the drag-chain broken, and I am so confoundedly cold, that I could not tie a knot in a rope if I had eighteen thousand hands."

It was a rueful situation truly. I jumped out of the stage, and contemplated the prospect near and at a distance, with mixed feelings. So absorbed did I soon become, that I lost sight of the unpleasant situation in which we were placed, and regarded only the appearance of things about me, disconnected with my personal happiness.

There stood the stage, upon the very apex of the mountain, the hot steaming breath of my half-smothered travellers pouring out of its open doors in puffs like the respirations of a mammoth. The driver, poor fellow, was limping about, more than half frozen,—growling, swearing, and threatening. The poor horses looked about twenty years older than when they started, their heads being whitened with the frost. They stamped with impatience on the hard-ribbed ice, the polished iron of their shoes looking as if it would penetrate their flesh with biting cold.

But such a landscape of beauty—all shrouded in death, we never saw or conceived of, and one like it is seldom presented to the eye. Down the mountain could be traced the broad road in serpentine windings, lessening in the distance until it appeared no wider than a foot-path, obscured by the ravines and forest trees through which it ran; on each side were deep yawning chasms, at the bottom of which the hardy pines sprung upward a hundred feet, and yet they looked from where I stood like creeping plants. The very mountain tops spread out before me like pyramids. The moon coming up from behind the distant horizon, shone upon this vast prospect, bathing one elevation in light and another in darkness, or reflecting her silvery rays across the frozen ground in sparkling gems, as if some eastern princess scattered diamonds upon a marble floor; then starting in bold relief the shaggy rock-born hemlock and poison laurel, it penetrated the deep solitudes, and made "darkness visible," where all before had been most deep obscurity.

There too might be seen the heat, driven from the earth in light fogs by the intense cold, floating upwards in fantastic forms, and spreading out in thin ether as it sought more elevated regions.

As far in the distance in every direction as the eye could reach, were the valleys of Penn, all silent in the embrace of winter and night, calling up most vividly the emotions of the beautiful and sublime.

"How are we to get down this outrageous hill, driver?" bawled out a speculator in the western lands, who had amused us, through the day, with nice calculations of how much he could have saved the government and himself, had he had the contract of making the "National Road" over which we are travelling.

The reply of the driver was exceedingly apt and characteristic.

"There is no difficulty," said he, "in getting down the hill, but you well know there are a variety of ways of doing the same thing; the drag-chain would be of little use, as the wheel-tire would make a runner of it. I think you had all better take your places inside, say your prayers, and let me pull off—and if yonder grinning moon has a wish to see a race between a stage and four horses down 'Ball Mountain,' she'll be gratified, and see sights that would make a locomotive blush."

The prospect was rather a doleful one; we had about ninety chances in a hundred that we would make a "smash of it," and we had the same number of chances of being froze to death if we did not take the risk of being "smashed," for the first tavern we could get to was at the foot of the mountain. The driver was a smart fellow, and had some hostage in the world worth living for, because he was but three days wedded—had he been been married six months we would not have trusted him.

The vote was taken, and it was decided to "go ahead."

If I were to describe an unpleasant situation, I should say that it was to be in a stage, the door closed on you, with great probabilities that it will be opened by your head thrusting itself through the oak panels, with the axle of the wheel at the same time falling across your breast. It seemed to me that I would be, with my companions, if I entered the stage, buried alive; so preferring to see the catastrophe, I mounted the driver's seat with a degree of resolution that would have enabled me to walk under a falling house without winking.

At the crack of the whip, the horses, impatient of the delay, started with a bound, and ran on a short distance, the boot of the stage pointing to the earth; a sudden reverse of this position, and an inclination of our bodies forward, told too plainly that we were on the descent. Now commenced a race between gravitation and horse flesh, and odds would have been safely bet on the former. At one time we swayed to and fro as if in hammocks; then we would travel a hundred yards sideways, bouncing, crashing about like mad.

A quarter way down the mountain—and the horses with reeking-hot sides and distended nostrils laid themselves down to their work, while the lashing whip cracked and goaded them in the rear, to hasten their speed.

The driver, with a coolness that never forsook him, guided his vehicle, as much as possible, in zig-zag lines across the road. Obstacles, no larger than pebbles, would project the stage into the air as if it had been an India-rubber ball, and once as we fell into a rut, we escaped upsetting by a gentle tap from the stump of a cedar tree upon the hub of the wheel, that righted us with the swiftness of lightning.

On we went—the blood starting in my chilled frame diffusing over me a glowing heat, until I wiped huge drops of perspiration from my brow, and breathed in the cold air as if I was smothering. The dull, stunning sound that now marked our progress, was scarcely relieved by the clattering hoofs of the horses, and the motion became perfectly steady, except when a piece of ice would explode from under the wheels as if burst with powder.

Almost with the speed of thought we rushed on, and the critical moment of our safety came. The stumbling of a horse—the breaking of a strap—a too strongly drawn breath, almost, would have projected us over the mountain-side as if shot from a cannon, and hurled us on the frozen ground and hard rocks beneath.

The driver, with distended eyes, and with an expression of intellectual excitement, played his part well, and fortune favored us.

As we made the last turn in the road, the stage for an instant vibrated between safety and destruction,—running for several yards upon one side, it displayed two wheels in the air, whirling with a swiftness that rendered them almost invisible. With a severe contusion it righted—the driver shouted—and we were rushing *up an ascent.*

For a moment the stage and horses went on, and it was but for a moment, for the heavy body lately full of life, settled back upon the traces a dead weight, dragging the poor animals in one confused heap downwards, until shaking violently on its springs, it stood still.

"A pretty severe tug," said one of the insiders to the driver, as he stretched himself, with a yawn.

"Well, I rather think it was," said Jehu, with a smile of ineffable disdain. "I've drive on this road fifteen years, but I never was so near —— as to-night. If I was on t'other side of 'Ball Mountain,' and my wife on this (only three days married, recollect,) I would not drive that stage down 'Ball Mountain,' as I have to-night, to keep her from running away with a darkey."

"Why, you don't think there was any real danger, do you?" inquired another 'insider,' thrusting his head into the cold air.

"I calculate I do," said the driver contemptuously. "If the off fore-leader, when I reached the 'devil's rut,'" he continued, "had fallen, as he intended, your body would now be as flat as either back-seat cushion in that stage."

"Lord, bless us, is it possible!" sighed another 'insider,' "but it is all very well we have escaped, and we must run a little risk rather than be delayed in our journey."

Appreciating more than my fellow-travellers, the terrible ordeal through which we had just passed, I have often in my dreams fancied myself on a stage-coach, just tumbling down the ravines that yawn on the sides of "Ball Mountain," and when I have started into wakefulness, I have speculated on that principle of the American character that is ever impelling it forward; but it never forcibly struck me as a national peculiarity, until I read Howitt's journey down hill among the sturdy Germans of the Old World.

Lieut. Gen. James Robinson Arnold, who died at his residence in Onslow Square, (London,) on the 27th ult., was a gallant officer, second son of our Major General Benedict Arnold, and of Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Important Question.—The Senate of Iowa, with its Democratic majority, finding itself foiled in the attempt to prevent the election of a United States Senator, has adopted a resolution, by a vote of 17 to 14, declaring that, on the day when the election took place, that body did not go into joint convention with the House to elect a Senator, and that the election of Mr. Harlan is null and void. Unless the Iowa Legislature should hereafter act upon the subject in such a manner as to settle the difficulty, this knotty point will come before the United States Senate. Mr. Harlan, having proper credentials, must of course be admitted to a seat, but there will undoubtedly be trouble about it. The question involves the right of one branch of a Legislature to defeat the purpose of a joint convention, after having participated in it, and after such joint convention has adjourned to a certain fixed time. This was the case in Iowa. The Senate, as long as there was hope of electing a Nebraskaite Senator, through Whig divisions, went into joint convention, and a number of ballots took place without effect. At length, after various adjournments, always to a fixed period, there seemed to be a chance of the election of a Fusion Senator; but when the time arrived to go into joint convention, the Senate was found to have met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and immediately adjourned to prevent a joint meeting. Determined not to regard such action as binding, the Whig and Fusion Senators, with several Democrats, went into the House, the joint convention met and the Senator was elected. The purpose of the Senatorial majority was too obvious to be mistaken, and its propriety admits of no defence. It was purely factious in character. If the upper House of Congress disregard its protest, as it ought to do, there will be an end of such disgraceful scenes.

Owing to a peculiar condition of things, this Senatorial difficulty is not confined to Iowa; for in Wisconsin the Democratic Senate has already followed the example of the Iowa body, and refused to go into joint convention with the Fusion Assembly on the day fixed by statute for the election of a Senator. Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania also have Senates slightly Democratic, in all of which a similar course is threatened. Here are five States to be deprived of a part of their representation in the national Senate, if the Democratic representatives in the upper branches of their State Legislatures can manage to do it. It is proper that the responsibility of such a conspiracy to defeat the popular will should rest on the right shoulders; and it should therefore be understood, that the Democratic party is the cause of this trouble, and for no other reason than because the opposition has in each of these States a clear and decided majority on joint ballot.

Phil. American.

What can the Matter be?—We were greatly amazed to find in the editorial columns of the Washington Sentinel of this morning the following significant paragraph:

"We believe that all parties have come to the conclusion that obscure, unknown and incompetent men shall not fill the Presidential chair. They are sick and tired of such men. They want able, useful and eminent men—men who have rendered public services—men who are known and honored—men who fill a large space in the public eye."

Can it be possible that our prudent neighbor designed this as a gentle admonition to that worthy and estimable individual who now occupies the 'White House? Although such is the fair inference to be drawn from the paragraph, yet we can scarcely credit the fact, that the organ of a Democratic Senate should intimate that Franklin Pierce is an 'obscure, unknown and incompetent" man. Really this is rank treason, and we should be greatly surprised if the Court Journal permits it to pass unnoticed and unpunished. The present condition of the administration party requires that so flagrant a breach of discipline should be visited with a severe castigation. So, Mr. Sentinel, look out for Forney's lash.—*Amer. Organ.*

The Cost of a Worthless Envoy.—It is stated that the *American* merchants of Greytown who lost their property by the bombardment and destruction of that place, are now besieging the Executive authorities at Washington with demands for indemnity. President Pierce, in his annual message, spoke of these Greytown people as a sort of refugees, outlaws and pirates, not recognised by any government, nor entitled to respect. Congress has now a chance to see some specimens of the community, and judge for itself. They are probably the most respectable and intelligent refugees and outlaws ever seen there. Though the administration has felt itself necessitated to shoulder this affair, and defend it as unavoidable, yet we can scarcely believe it sincere in so doing, the more especially as the worthless envoy, Borland, who was the prime cause of the whole difficulty, has been consigned to merited neglect in Arkansas. Two such ambassadors as he and Soule would be sufficient to embroil the nation in difficulties with half the civilized world.—*Phil. American.*

Suppression of Indian Hostilities.—To avoid the delay incident to the enactment of a separate bill, Mr. Shields, under the direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, intends to pursue a more direct course in regard to authorizing additional troops to meet the hostile Indians now preparing for active warfare. To the Army Appropriation bill, already passed by the House and now under consideration in the Senate, he will move a provision to authorize the President to accept the services of three thousand mounted volunteers for immediate service against the hostile Indians. There seems to be no doubt of the adoption of this measure.—*Nat. Int.*

Presents from the Emperor of Japan.—The presents sent to the President of the United States by the Emperor of Japan have reached this city, and have been deposited for the present in the State Department. They consist in part of silks, swords, writing-tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases, bowls of glass and other materials, umbrellas, mats, bells, jars, cabinets, flower box, lances, Japan matting, stone from Japan, stone from Loo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine (markek from Sindda) hermetically sealed, samples of sugar cane, seven dogs, two birds, &c.

Union.

An Eye to the Main-Chance.—"A pedagogue in Georgia" in the course of his adventures, as related in the last Putnam, gives an amusing account of preaching in a "dark corner" of that State. After his text, the preacher said:

"Breethereen, I came to this text in a sing'lar way—I detarmined that I'd take hold of no text that didn't take hold of me; I read another, and it didn't and so on and on, till I cum to the *twelfth*, and as it didn't take hold of me, *so I took hold of it.* Here it is, in the good book. Now, breethereen, do ye read yer Bibles? I want to see how many knows where them verses is found. Now, I'll bet this here dime" (showing the silver coin in the tips of his fingers) "none here kin tell me where them verses is found"—and the venerable preacher clenched the bet against the house, by a blow on the desk that would have felled an ox."

A long pause ensued. Finally a brother rose, and all eyes were centered on him, when he said:

"Brother, it is a small bet, *but I never let 'em pass;*" he referred the passage correctly, and sat down. "The money's yourn."

Tropical Cotton.—Our readers are aware that the cotton plant in the W[illegible] and other tropical regions grows [illegible] perennial. Many of the varieties [illegible] in the United States probably originated from seed brought from South America, the West Indies, &c. The "Dean cotton," recently introduced into this State, and promising satisfactory results as to staple and [illegible] believed to have been introduced from South America. In thus transplanting the plant is of course essentially changed, becoming here an annual and producing a finer staple. We have before us a specimen of this. A gentleman of this city obtained last year from Cuba a small quantity of cotton seed, which he planted a portion, which grew rapidly, and from having been cropped down by a frost, the plants would have been much taller and better cultivated on our best lands. They grew, however, grew up finely, and up to the present time have continued green and vigorous, and are latterly covered with a profusion of blooms. A few bolls has yet matured, but, notwithstanding the [illegible] two or three severe frosts we have had, the blossoms continue to open. The shape of the leaf and the color of the flower are quite different from those of the Port Gulf cotton usually cultivated. A valuable [illegible] originated from these seed.—*Mobile Register.*

Strange Deaths.—On Sunday night [illegible] those singular and unaccountable [illegible] they may be so termed, which [illegible] and wisdom of physicians to explain, occurred at the farm of Mr. Wilson L. Whitehead, in Princess Anne Co. A fine, healthy, robust negro boy, about 23 years old, belonging to Wm. S. Wright, had attended, on Saturday, the funeral of an old negro woman, and assisted in filling up the grave. After the [illegible] to the farm of Mr. Whitehead, [illegible] aged about 28, and belonging to Mr. [illegible] About 9 o'clock at night [illegible] bed in their usual good health, but on the next morning they were both found [illegible] perfectly lifeless. The man was lying [illegible] with his hands across his breast, [illegible] pared for being shrouded, and the [illegible] on her face.

The inquest was immediately held [illegible] a post mortem examination held by Dr. [illegible] and J. P. Wright, to ascertain whether [illegible] been produced by poison; but the [illegible] could detect nothing of the kind nor [illegible] other satisfactory conclusion as to the [illegible] this strange event. That one should [illegible] night in good health and be found a corpse in the morning, might not perhaps be so remarkable, but that two hearty and healthy persons should be thus suddenly and unaccountably deprived of life at the same time, is, we think, without a precedent. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, that death had been produced by some unknown cause.

Norfolk Herald.

Being in the neighborhood of the Broadway Soup-house at one o'clock today, I stopped there a few minutes to witness the operations, and although it was Sunday, when it is generally supposed dinners are more plentiful with the poorer classes than on any other day, I was surprised to see the large demands that were made upon the three or four immense caldrons in use. The character of the applicants also was very striking; there were none, or at least very few of those shoeless, houseless wanderers that we see *begging about the streets, but women and children comfortably clad, and apparently, from outward looks,* far above such dire necessity. They were mostly provided with cans of various dimensions, which were filled "without money and without price," and the applicants wended their way to their cheerless homes to share the savory meal with their suffering families. From inquiries I made in one or two cases I learned that but for this charity the applicants would else have subsisted on dry bread alone. This sight did far more to convince me of the terrible amount of suffering there is now in our midst than all the harangues that are daily made in the public parks, &c. There was another class of visiters to the soup-house, and I am glad to say a numerous one, whose object was simply to satisfy curiosity and to deposite their offerings for the support of the good work.

N. Y. Cor. of the National Intelligencer.

Embezzlement from the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.—We regret to be compelled to chronicle another breach of trust by an employee in one of our public institutions. Charles O. Richardson, who had filled the office of Secretary of that Company, abstracted funds to the amount of $10,917 in cash, and appropriated the same to his own use. He is also accused of having diverted to his own use forty-four shares of Union Bank stock, valued at $4,000. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer the charge against him.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The "Embossing Telegraph."—Mr. E. F. Barnes, residing at South Camden, (N. J.) has invented an "embossing telegraph," which is claimed to possess qualities superior to all systems of telegraph heretofore in use. Messages are printed in a clear Roman character, and are sent to correspondents from the slips on which they are received. It is said that in employing this instrument all difficulties from atmospheric electricity are obviated.

Several attempts having recently been made to rob the City Treasurer's office in Cincinnati, Mr Johnston, the Treasurer, fixed a trap to catch the thief by placing a trigger on the latch of the door to which he attached a wire communicating with a bell in the watch-house in the further end of the building, to give notice to the officers that the Treasurer's office was again entered, and for them to run and arrest the depredators. A night or two since Mr. J. fixed the trigger and left the office, but forgot to take with him a new pair of boots that he had purchased during the day. At a late hour the same evening he returned to the office to get his boots, and, forgetting the trap, he opened the door and went in. In a moment two policemen rushed into the office and seized the Treasurer and hurried him to the watch-house, where they retained him in custody over an hour.

Among the indictments by the grand jury at the last term of the Superior Court in New York, were five against fashionable gambling houses, three for murder; five or six for manslaughter; one against the defaulting teller of the Ocean Bank; one against a bank cashier, who is accused of appropriating to his own use the funds of certain individuals; and a number against houses of prostitution and other disorderly places in the Eighth Ward and other parts of the city. Two indictments were found against Robert Schuyler—one of these for embezzlement and the other for larceny. The grand jury earnestly praise Mayor Wood for the zeal and energy with which he co-operated with them in procuring witnesses, &c.

An Exchange says, our junior partner returned a pair of trowsers to his tailor last week because they were two small in the legs. "But you told me to make them tight as your skin," said the tailor. "True," quoted colleague, "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be split if I can in these breeches!" The tailor caved in.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1855.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL.—The Fayetteville and Greensborough Rail Road bill underwent some important and highly favorable changes in the Senate, before it finally passed that branch of the Legislature. Its terminus, *for the present*, is fixed at the Deep River Coal Fields; leaving the point of connection with the N. C. rail road to be fixed hereafter. Then it is extended East to Beaufort; and power given to commence work at either Fayetteville, Warsaw, or Beaufort, or at them at the same time. As every 15 miles is graded, at any of those points, the State is to contribute $10,000 per mile. Such, we learn officially, are its provisions. And, should it in that shape pass the Commons also, as we are told it will, in all probability, we may at last be assured of a rail road to the Coal Fields and to Wilmington. Such an effort—giving us access to the world by more modern mode than the Stage coach.

The prospect before us is indeed cheering.

The last and only attempt to reconsider this bill was a motion, for the avowed purpose of holding it back until two other bills shall have been passed, strikes us unpleasantly, as indicative of the good faith of members. Such an amendment to a declaration, that if the Fayetteville and Western Extension bills should not pass, nothing else of the kind shall. Now it is clear that the State is favorable to the Eastern and Western Extensions, though they will not vote for this section; but they are not willing to vote for those are the only works which ought to be aided. If there is any reason why they should favor one section as to us that South Carolina railroad interest is presuming much on its own power.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.—We learn that Mr. [illegible] spoke in favor of the bill to divide this county, and that Mr. Shepherd opposed it. He has a large number of the people of Cumberland who are opposed to it, not only of those residing in other parts of the county, but even of those in the district which it is proposed to cut off from the old county. As a representative of *all* the people, and not a portion, of the county of Cumberland, he believed it to be his duty to oppose this position.

Our information corresponds with Mr. Shepherd's. A gentleman from the proposed new county informed us a few days ago, that many of the citizens of that section were opposed to the division, especially those who are considerable tax-payers. He says that the movement took them by surprise; that as soon as they heard of it, they began to stir themselves; that they procured counter memorials, which we learn were presented, along with the one from this part of the county. We understand that five memorials were presented against it, containing about 700 names. And on Thursday last, Mr. Shepherd presented a sixth, signed by 150 persons.

ADJOURNMENT.—We learn by a letter from a member of the Legislature, that that body will probably adjourn about the 12th of February. We did not anticipate so early an adjournment, considering the great amount of important business which has been and is before it. We have observed, however, the unusual industry with which both Houses have worked; and, whatever may be the results of the session, we think it will not be justly chargeable with indolence.

MR. DAVID F. CALDWELL.—Our readers will bear witness, that in what we have felt bound to say about the bank scheme of this gentleman, we have in no particular failed to treat its author with respect, and that we have said nothing about the scheme itself which exceeded the bounds of a fair and calm statement of objections to a measure in which the whole State would be deeply implicated if it could be passed into a law. We have been restrained from calling his scheme a *humbug* by kindly feelings for himself, produced by a knowledge, that he professes to be, and doubtless is, a warm friend of internal improvements, and by his often-repeated professions of friendship for us. But it seems that this imperious gentleman can brook no unfavorable comment on his bantling, and that, instead of meeting objections, he resorts to personalities, and to imputations of selfish motives. It is in this way, possibly, that he has been able, to so remarkable an extent, to muzzle the press of North Carolina. It is far pleasanter for an editor to hold his tongue, even when he ought to speak, than to bring down upon himself the fractious fury of a man like Mr. Caldwell.

In the last Star, Mr. Caldwell has been allowed [illegible] to reply to anything we ever said—that would have been all right,)—but to propound to the conductor [illegible] of this paper, individually, a great variety of impertinent questions, some of them very silly, and some offensive in manner and matter. We have not time this morning to reply to his questions, which are numbered as for No. 27, but which are jumbled together that [illegible] precisely reach that number. We will reply to them in our next.

"Gov. Graham and Gov. Gorgas," &c.—The Raleigh correspondent of the North Carolinian, writing to that paper of the passage of the Bank of Clarendon bill and the rail road bill to the Coal Fields, says, "Ex-Gov. Graham, I am sorry to say, voted against both measures." Why did the writer single out Gov. Graham, from among 19 Senators who voted with him? Perhaps it would have been quite as well for him to look into his own household, and see how Senator Biggs voted. Or does he consider that gentleman so insignificant that *his* vote was of no consequence to the public?

TOWN GUARD.—Wm. McK. Ramsden, J. B. Ashe, J. D. Callais, and Wm. H. Massey were on Saturday evening last appointed by the Board of Commissioners Town Guards, two of whom will be on duty each night from sundown till sunrise.

Council of State.—Governor Bragg has notified the Council of State to meet on 5th February.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Wilmington last week. Gen. Harllee having declined a re-election to the Presidency of the Company, J. Eli Gregg, of Marion District, was elected in his place, at a salary of $3,000, and the following Directors:—

Messrs. W. W. Harllee, Jno. A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, Thos. D. Walker, N. N. Nixon of Wilmington, W. A. Muldrow, J. B. Moore of Sumter, E. W. Charles, Geo. L. W. W. McCall of Darlington, Alfred Smith of Columbus.

We learn from the Reports made to the meeting, that the aggregate receipts of the road for the year past, have been $339,800 92, and the expenses $188,736 72. Net profit, $151,064 20.

The receipts for the next year are estimated at $400,000.

The road is 160 miles long, we believe, and cost $2,331,273 46, equal to $14,483 per mile.

The debt of the company is $1,070,775 75; and it has assets to the amount of about $300,000, applicable to the payment of the debt.

128 miles of the road were graded by stockholders, in payment for their subscriptions.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage by the Senate of the bill providing for the Western extension of the N. C. Road:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder, Wiggins, Winslow of Pasquotank and Wood—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Brogden, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Jones, Martin, Person, Sanders, Taylor, Thomas of Davidson, and Willey—16.

The modification of the bill by which it was provided that the road should be built by sections, the State annually appropriating $400,000 for the purpose, induced several members, Mr. Morisey and others, who would otherwise have voted against the bill, to vote for it.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The prospect of peace in Europe is received in this country with much gratification. The National Intelligencer thinks that—

"The belligerents have found out that they are paying vastly too dear for the professed objects of the war, whichever side should ultimately win. Neither has yet lost any honor; each, on the contrary, has added to its ancient renown; and, as the battle may now be considered a drawn one, they may make peace without compromising their national dignity or self-love. Let the bloody struggle, however, close sooner or later, it will be productive of one benefit which did not enter into the contemplation of either party, and of far greater importance than any embraced in the 'four points,' or any of the points about which the quarrel arose; and that is, the infinitely increased caution it will teach not only the present belligerent Governments, but all the Powers of Christendom, how they appeal to the 'bloody argument of war.'"

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Salisbury papers mention the destruction by fire of the house of Mr. Micajah Griffin of Salisbury. The fire occurred after midnight of the 19th inst., and the flames had progressed so rapidly before discovery, that it was with difficulty that any of the occupants of the building escaped. All were badly burned, and otherwise injured. One, Mary Phillips, was burned fatally.

WORKING ON RAIL ROADS.—The President of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, in his first report to the stockholders, presents a strong argument in favor of slave labor, in preference to white, in grading rail road lines. He says that after a little experience with the spade, the negro will do as much work and do it as well, as any man. He says that, allowing 275 working days to a year, a negro will excavate 3,300 cubic yards in a year. Dividing this by the interest on the cost of a man and the cost of his support, and it makes excavation cost only 5¼ cents per cubic yard, whereas the price paid to contractors is generally from 15 to 16 cents. In excavating rock, as much as $600 a year to the hand has been made in Virginia. "On the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, one planter has worked out with his slaves, $30,000 in the stock of the road. Others, again, have taken contracts, at ¾ cash, ⅔ in slave labor. All these contracts have proved in a greater or less degree, profitable to the parties, and I have been told that many would be willing to take contracts again upon the same terms, instead of resuming their former plantation pursuits."

He says that slave labor is cheaper, can be kept under better discipline, worked both in summer and winter, and the planter relieved from those annoyances which always accompany the introduction among our plantations of contractors with hireling white labor from the North and foreign parts.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—In the late Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, the practice of merchants towards planters of advancing money on crops was discussed. And a resolution was offered by Dr. McGinsey, of Louisiana, declaring the practice entirely at variance with everything like safety in business transactions, and tending directly to establish the relation of master and slave between the merchant and planter, to bring the latter into the most abject and servile bondage. The resolutions recommend to the legislature of the southern and southwestern States to pass laws making it a penitentiary offence for the planters to ask, or the merchants to make, such pecuniary advances.

Dr. McGinsey might as well ask the passage of laws forbidding all lending and borrowing, for that is the amount of the practice complained of.

W. L. Kennedy of Beaufort, John W. Cunningham of Person, M. J. McDuffie of Cumberland, and John G. Yancey of Madison, have been appointed by Gov. Bragg as his Aids, with the rank of Colonel.

PRICE OF NEGROES.—At Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday last, 40 negroes were sold at auction, at an average of $409. And on Wednesday, 167 were sold, at an average of $370. These prices indicate a considerable fall.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company and to authorize a subscription on the part of State was read the second time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Mocksville and Wilkesboro' Plank Road Company was read the third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad was read the third time.

Mr. Hoke thought this road would pay 6 per. cent. on the stock. The large amount of coal in Rockingham and Stokes alone would afford transportation enough for all.

Mr. Cherry desired to see an amendment incorporated into the bill similar to the one for the Western Extension, requiring it to be built in sections. As the policy seemed to be a general one, he was in favor of extending aid properly to all sections. And if this bill is put in the same shape as the others he would vote for it.

Mr. Graves was willing to see this bill placed on the same footing as all others. He did not desire anything more.

Mr. Haughton introduced an amendment similar to one he offered to the western extension bill, which was adopted.

The bill passed its third reading, as follows:

Ayes.—Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Lane, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood.—28.

Noes.—Ashe, Brogden, Clark, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Graham, Jones, McDowell, Person, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey, Winslow of Pasquotank.—15.

The Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Greensborough Railroad Company.

Mr. Fonville offered an amendment providing that the road should extend to Beaufort; and whenever 15 miles shall have been graded from Beaufort, Warsaw, or Fayetteville, the Treasurer shall endorse the bonds of the Company for $150,000 each, and so on for each section: which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, offered an amendment to strike out Greensborough and insert "at some point west, which shall be determined on by the next Legislature."

It was discussed by Messrs. Lane, Fonville, Faison, Wood, Gilmer, Thomas, Fisher and others.

Mr. Winslow of Cumberland, spoke at some length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Thomas withdrew his amendment.

The bill passed its third reading as follows:

Ayes.—Ashe, Boyd, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Morisey, Oldfield, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Winslow of Pasquotank, Wood.—25.

Noes.—Biggs, Brogden, Cherry, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Graham, Jones, Martin, Mitchell, Person, Rayner, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey.—19.

The resolution to authorize a loan to Clinton Female Seminary was taken up, and so amended as to provide for a loan of $4,500 each to the Wesleyan Female College and to the Chowan Female Institute, and adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Clarendon, was read the third time and passed.

A number of Revised Statutes and private bills were read and passed.

The House of Commons, on Thursday, was occupied, in Committee of the whole, in discussion of amendments to the Revenue bill.

In the Senate on Friday, the bill to amend an act entitled an act to define the powers and duties of plank road companies, was taken up, read the third time, amended and passed.

Mr. Rayner rose to make a motion which he regretted his duty to the State required him to make. It was the sentiment of the State, as was clearly expressed in the inaugural address of Gov. Bragg, that our great vertebral road should be built. He would make the motion, because he wished to see an amendment engrafted in the bill, which he thought was already in it; and he wished to see the eastern and western extensions passed before the others were adopted. He was in favor of such local roads as were necessary, but he did not wish to see these great works hazarded; and until they were passed, he did not think that the local projects should be acted on. He hoped some one who voted for the Fayetteville and Greensborough Road, would make a similar motion, so that these roads could be laid over, until the eastern and western extensions were passed. He then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad was passed.

Messrs. Ashe, Graves, Haughton, Gilmer, Boyd, and Morisey opposed the motion, arguing very justly, that the friends of these roads were generally friends to the extensions of the N. C. Road; that the expressions of opinion in both Houses left no room to doubt the passage of the extensions through the House without difficulty, and that even if all the bills passed, the State would run no risk. For, said Mr. Haughton, "the bills had been so guarded as to prevent a large amount from coming upon the State. Before those works could be finished, the means and resources of the State and the income from these roads would enable us to meet the liabilities as they fall due." Messrs. Jones, Cherry and Rayner supported the motion. It was finally rejected, ayes 21, noes 23—when Mr. Rayner asked that his vote might be changed so as to appear on the record *against* the Dan River and Yadkin Rail Road. It was so ordered.

The yeas and nays on Mr. Rayner's motion to re-consider were,—

Ayes.—Messrs. Biggs, Brogden, Cherry, Clark, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Freeman, Graham, Jones, Lane, McCleese, McDowell, Person, Rayner, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey, Winslow, of Pasquotank.—21.

Nays.—Bower, Boyd, Christian, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fisher, Fonville, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Martin, Mitchell, Morisey, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood.—23.

In the COMMONS, on Friday, Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill to incorporate the Randolph and Thomasville Turnpike road, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. J. G. Bynum read a report from the committee on the Geological and Mineralogical Survey, which on motion of Mr. Barringer was ordered to be printed.

The Revenue Bill occupied the balance of the session. Amendments were adopted: taxing every $100 employed in buying and selling slaves, 25 cents; striking out the tax on vehicles of less than $50 value; taxing all venders of rat poisons, headache nostrums, cockroaches poison, razor-strap men, etc.; and taxing Marriage Contracts one dollar.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 27.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The House has been engaged again to-day on the Revenue bill, in Committee of the whole. No very important amendments have been made; and I presume after to-day it will be reported to the House.

The House Committee on Internal Improvement reported in favor of amending the Fayetteville and Western plankroad charter; and adversely to the bill chartering the Norfolk and Albemarle railroad.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill to fix and settle the county line between Alamance and Chatham.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to incorporate the Excelsior Gold Mine in Cabarrus.

The engrossed bill chartering the Western N. C. railroad passed its first reading and was made the order for next Tuesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, introduced a bill incorporating the Thomasville and Clemonsville plankroad.

Mr. Cherry, a bill for the improvement of Roanoke river.

Mr. Graves, a bill incorporating the Dan River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Haughton, a bill to incorporate the Gulf and Deep River Iron Manufacturing Company.

The bill for the uniform valuation of lands, and for the listing and levying taxes the same year, passed its second reading.

The bill for a lien on Steamboats, Ships and other vessels, for the benefit of carpenters, passed its third reading.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville & Western plankroad, and to provide for subscription to the same on the part of the State, passed its third reading.

The bill for the protection of Sheep against destruction by vicious Dogs was argued at some length and passed its second reading.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Baptist Bible and Publication Society, which, by suspension of rules, passed its third reading.

The bill authorizing the holding of two weeks terms of Superior Court in New Hanover county passed its third reading.

The Revenue bill passed its second reading in the House without calling the ayes and nays. A notch should be cut; for it is a remarkable occurrence.

The afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of private bills and the Revised Statutes.

There has been a large amount of business done this week, and the members begin to be inclined homewards.

Yours,

Q IN THE CORNER.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has devoted considerable time to perfecting a bill to grant bounties in land to all who served in the war of 1812, and other wars, where no such bounty has been already provided.

That body has taken up one of the annual appropriation bills.

On Thursday, Mr. Cooper spoke on some resolutions respecting the unlawful introduction of convict and pauper emigrants from Europe.—Whereupon, Mr. Brodhead offered an amendment, that secret political associations were repugnant to republican institutions, and subversive of the liberties of the people.

The House of Representatives, having disposed of the Pacific Rail Road bill, at least for the present, has engaged in a discussion of the bill to pay the old French spoliation claims, to the amount of five millions of dollars.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS.—In a late speech on the re-organization of the U. S. Judicial System, a few days ago, Mr. Badger remarked,—

"My own observation and experience, which have not been small, in the profession, have led me strongly to believe that, in a jury court, there should never be more than one judge, and that, as you multiply the number of judges in such a court, so do you detract from the efficiency and the respectability of the tribunal. Questions arise and are discussed there which ought to be promptly decided, and any exhibition before the juries, and the people attending the court, of conflicting opinions between the judges, of discussions, doubts, and divisions, tend, in a strong measure, to diminish the moral influence which the courts should have. Let there be one judge in a jury court—one judge of promptness and dicision, for a prompt and speedy administration of justice; and then, when questions are involved that require a revision and a settlement by one general rule, for the benefit of the country, take those questions to a superior tribunal, that there may be debate, discussion, comparison of opinion, and a wise and judicious solution of those questions."

The receipts of the N. Y. & Erie Rail Road for one day were nearly $40,000. For the present month of January they are expected to reach $700,000.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Webber v. Taylor, in Equity, from Greene, reversing the interlocutory order. Also, in Wilson v. Mace, in Equity, from Guilford; order dissolving the injunction reversed. Also, Rhodes v. Chandler, in Equity, from Stokes, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Johnson v. Hooper, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitted v. Smith, from Bladen, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Tarkinton v. McRae, from Tyrrell, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Warters v. Herring, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barfield v. Britt, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo*.

Singular Fatality.—The Columbia Times learns by Telegraph from Charlotte, that the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, D. D., of that town, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday in an Omnibus whilst going to the Railroad Depot. He was on his way to Fort Mills for the purpose of marrying a gentleman and lady. He was the second clergyman who had been engaged to perform the ceremony. The Rev. A. S. Watts, who had been engaged for the same purpose, died on the day appointed for the wedding.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Lamentable Occurrence.—We are informed that week before last John Stewart, of Chatham county, was found dead in his neighbor's field. He was at a sale very much intoxicated, and started home in the evening, after being helped to get on his horse, with a bottle of spirits in his pocket. The next day he was found dead, with a heavy pole lying on his head. It seems that he had been endeavoring to open the fence in order to ride through, when the top pole fell upon his head and crushed him instantly to death.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

A new Post Office has been established near Buffalo Church, in Moore county, by the name of Buffalo—Mr. Wesley McIver Post Master.

N. C. Argus.

Louisiana U. S. Senator.—The Hon. John Slidell has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by 28 majority on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Hon. John Y. Mason's Health.—A letter, received here from Paris by the Pacific, says the health of Mr. Mason has much improved.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Czar Accepts the Four Guarantees, but his Sincerity Doubted.

NEW York, Jan. 25.—The Pacific arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. Her news is of the greatest interest and importance.

The Czar has unconditionally accepted the four guarantees, but his sincerity is doubted.

Hostilities continue unchanged. Sardinia has joined the Western powers.

The Eastern Question.—The Eastern question has assumed an entirely new and most important phase. The Czar has accepted not only the four points of the guarantee, but also the interpretation thereof, as explained by England, France and Austria, but no armistice has been granted, consequently hostilities continue unabated.

It is, yet, doubtful whether Russia's said acceptance is unconditional, or accompanied with important explanations. The immediate effect of the intelligence was to raise consols 2 per cent., but afterwards the market fell off.

Prussia has claimed to take a share in the negotiations, but declines, for the present, to increase her army.

Omar Pacha has gone to the Crimea, and the Russians have re-crossed the Danube, invaded the Dobrudscha and retaken the cities of Tallscha and Balddagh.

The siege of Sebastopol was unchanged up to the 2d, although there have been repeated rumors of its capture.

The reported loss of the liner George Canning, from New York, for Hamburg, is confirmed, and it is supposed that all on board, including 160 passengers, perished. The papers and passengers' baggage from the wreck had been washed ashore near the Helingsland, which is all that is really known of her.

Market.—Cotton had advanced ⅛d., fair demand and holders firm. Middling uplands 4 15-16. Sales of the week 64,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

We understand the Judges will ride the Spring Circuits as follows: Judges Ellis and Dick, we learn, have exchanged circuits, so that Judge E. will ride the Newbern Circuit, and Judge D. the Hillsborough Circuit:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge Person,
Newbern "	" Ellis,
Raleigh "	" Caldwell,
Hillsboro' "	" Dick,
Wilmington "	" Baily,
Salisbury, "	" Manly,
Morganton, "	" Saunders.

If the Legislature should create a new circuit, the new Judge, we suppose, will ride that.

Ral. Star.

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., by Rev. S. D. Adams, Mr. WM. WADDILL, of Randolph Co., to Miss RACHAEL TYSOR, of Moore county.

Recently, in Pittsborough, Mr. THOMAS J. PHILLIPS, formerly of Hillsborough, to Mrs. POE, widow of the late Dr. Poe.

At Topsail Sound, in New Hanover county, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grier, Dr. ARCHIBALD McKINNON of Richmond county, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Alfred Shepherd, Esq., of New Hanover county.

☞ The marriage notice sent us from Stone Lick, Randolph, is not published, the writer having neglected to sign his name.

DIED,

In De Soto county, Miss., on the 29th ult., JOEL JOYNER, Sen., (formerly of Johnston county, N. C.,) in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was for many years a member of the Christian church, and bore his last illness with Christian fortitude and patience, frequently expressing himself as being perfectly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father, and his hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.—Com.

The N. C. Telegraph will please copy.

In Raleigh, on Thursday last, BENJAMIN B. SMITH, Esq.

At Eutaw, Ala., on the 20th ult., Mrs. MARY S. GULLEY, wife of Calvin J. Gulley, and a native of Duplin county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 29.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	7¾	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,		7½	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60	a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 60
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	50	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,		a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00	a 8 10	American Gin,	50	a 60
Fine,	7 75	a 7 85	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	7 50	a 7 60	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	90	a 1 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a 65	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	80	a	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 10	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10½	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Market quite firm with upward tendency.
Flour—No change.
Corn—Principal sales at 1 00.
Oats—Receipts increase.
Molasses—Market well supplied.
Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 00, Scrape 1 10, Virgin 1 50; Spirits 30 to 32.

Your reporter owes an apology for not making his figures plain: he quoted Spirits at 37 on Thursday, when it should have been 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow dip 2 50, virgin 2 00, hard 1 60, per bbl 280 lbs. Spirits 37.

At New York, holders of cotton asked an advance of ⅛ to ¼ under the Pacific's news. Middling uplands 8¾. Stock small. Flour unchanged: Southern 8 50 to 9 25. Corn 96 to 98. Spirits Turpentine more active at 40. Common Rosin 1 70 to 1 80.

At Charleston, Cotton 8¼ to 8¾.

☞ The Correspondents of Rev. W. N. Peacock and Dr. C. Peacock will please address them at Madison Post Office, Madison county, Florida.
Jan'y 27. 70-1t

RED CLOVER SEED for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25. 69-4t

STOLEN.

MY well formed white MARE, of medium size and in good order, somewhat marked with harness, having a Saddle, with quilted seat, was stolen last night at Mr. W. H. Carver's, 2 miles west of this place. Any information thankfully received, and for the apprehension of the thief, with sufficient evidence for his conviction, a liberal reward will be given.

W. C. TROY.
Jan'y 25. 69-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line, Jan. 26, Str Jas R Grist, with one Flat in tow, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, B A Howell & Co, J O Boon, J G Cook, C Goddard & Co, D & W McLaurin, Worth & Utley, J S Banks, W R Holt, Webb & Bro, Miss Churchill, C Banks, J R McDuffie H C Burns, Mrs Torrance.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, Jan. 27, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for C Harmson & Co, Rockfish Co, D Ochiltree, A A McKethan, Dr W P Smith, T S Lutterloh.

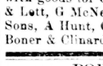
Express Line, Jan. 27, Str Fairy, and two Lighters, with goods for Cook & Johnson, H L Myrover, Jones & Lott, G McNeill, E Penry, A W Steel, C T Haigh & Sons, A Hunt, Conrad & Williams, A J O'Hanlon, T J Boner & Clinard, T Pfohl & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 24.—Brig John Hathaway from Cardenas, Barque Sumter from Charleston. 25.—Schrs. Wake, Humming Bird and Wm A Ellis from New York; Augustus Moore from Plymouth, N. C. 26—Schr A J Derosset fm New York.

DENTAL CARD.



D. W. C. BENBOW returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed, and hopes by attention to business, and a desire to please all, that he may merit their continued favor.

He takes pleasure in assuring the public that he is behind in no improvements, connected with the Dental Art, and that in every instance he guarantees perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He begs to call the attention of his friends to the fact, that he will be absent from February the 5th, to March the 6th.

Jan'y 29, 1855. 70-2t

TO MOTHERS.

WITH what care and anxiety does a Mother look upon her dear little children, whose prattling innocence binds the cord of affection, so that when Death summons one of them away forever from her sight, she is heard sorrowfully exclaiming, if I only had its Daguerreotype, I would be better satisfied. Now you have a chance, come right along to Crowl & Cochran's Rooms, over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 26. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Laurel Hill Church will receive proposals until Saturday, the 17th March, for Building a new Church at Laurel Hill. Plans and specifications can be had of Maj. D. K. Munroe or Milton McIntosh.

Jan. 26. 70-3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of CHALMERS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted will please make payment by note, those having claims against the firm will present them to C. Chalmers, who is authorized to settle the same.

C. CHALMERS,
U. SCHERMERHORN.

Moore Co., Jan'y 19, 1855. 70-2t

U. SCHERMERHORN will continue the business on his own account.

REV. J. R. HARMON,
THE BLIND PREACHER,

PROVIDENCE permitting, will preach on Sunday the 11th of February at Laurel Hill, Richmond County at 11 o'clock; at Spring Hill same day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; at Montpelier Monday 12th; at Floral College Tuesday 13th; at Mount Moriah Wednesday 14th; at Lebanon Thursday 15th; at Philadelphus Friday 16th; and at Antioch Sunday 18th.

Jan'y 23. 70-2t

FACTORY HANDS WANTED.

IN consequence of the marriage of several of the weavers in the Rockfish Factory, a number of respectable young girls, as well as a few families, can obtain employment. Apply either at the Factory or at the Ware House in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 70tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

STANLY HOTEL.
ALBEMARLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the former patrons of the above House, his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the same, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, either as regular, or transient Boarders.

D. A. UNDERWOOD.
Jan'y 22, 1855. 70-2t

JUST BURNT, 200,000 BRICK,

WHICH will be ready for delivery in a week or ten days.

TO HIRE.—A good Cook and Washer-woman, until the 1st Jan'y 1856.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand four horse Wagon.

Apply to W. G. MATTHEWS.
Jan'y 29. 1tpd

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of R. A. ADAMS & CO., for the purpose of merchandizing and distilling Turpentine, at Johnson's Cross Roads, Johnston County, N. C.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

R. A. ADAMS,
W. B. SURLES.
Jan'y 23, 1855. 70-3t

CURL YOUR HAIR.
KROLLERION.

THE Receipt for making this Celebrated Compound, (lately introduced into this country,) will be sent by the subscriber to any person in the United States or Canadas, for $1. The KROLLERION will curl or wave the hair in the most beautiful manner. Any person having the most coarse and uncouth looking hair, can transform it into the MOST BEAUTIFUL, by the use of this article. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents, and with this receipt any one can make it equally good in every respect, to their sold at $3 per bottle. If preferred, a package of Krollerion ready made, will be sent free of postage, instead of the receipt, with directions for preparing it in liquid form, and full directions for use. Send all letters, post-paid, to

H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.
Jan'y 23, 1855. 69-3m

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a most famous Remedy for the Cure of Headaches, Bile, Dimness of Sight, Deranged Stomach, and Disordered Liver; likewise in restoring strength and vigor to Debilitated Constitutions. The extraordinary cures effected daily by these wonderful Pills, after all other means have failed, have brought them into the highest repute in the Union, as well as in all other parts of the World, and stamped them as the finest medicine ever discovered. All classes gladly avail themselves of them and proudly attest their excellent qualities, and recommending them to their afflicted fellow-creatures suffering from indigestion and other organic irregularities.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Factory is in operation again, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice for Sash, Blinds, Doors, Scrolls and Brackets of any shape or figure. Columns for Porches, Mouldings of any pattern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairway, Turning of any dimension.

The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, and hopes to merit the same by the well execution of his work and prompt attention to all orders forwarded to him.

Office and Factory first building North of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

S. P. IVEY

Ja'y 9, 1855. [w. c.] 65-9t

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

Turpentine Axes at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Jan'y 10. 65-tf

NEW BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Barnum, Ruth Hall, Hearts Ease, and Fanny Fern's Portfolio, first and second series, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

JUDGE Doings by Ik. Marvel; The Rose and the Ring, by Thackeray; Amabel, by Mary Elizabeth Wormeley; The History and Poetry of Finger Rings, by Edwards; Sister Agnes, or, the Captive Nun; The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott; Beautiful Bertha; and the Rat Catcher, two new Juveniles; Sol. Smith's Theatrical Journey Work; Scenes in the Life of an Actor; Before and Behind the Curtains; Laughing Gas; The Bivouac, by Maxwell; Count Julien or the Last Days of the Goths; Fair Rosamond; Grace Weldon, the Bonnet Girl; The Gentleman's Daughter, The Mysteries of Old London, by Reynolds; The American Home Cook Book; The Ladies Guide to Beauty; Wood's Minstrels and New Plantation Melodies; School Books, &c., &c., just recd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

A. E. TAYLOR.

(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 23, 1854. 62tf

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1854.

ON the first Monday in February next, at the court house, in Elizabethtown, I shall hire out for one year, all the Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Gen. James I. McKay. The usual bonds and security will be required. JAMES ROBERSON,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Dec. 30, 1854. 62-tdh

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.
Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

SEVERAL STILLS new or second hand, varying from 12 to 35 Barrels capacity. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 16, 1854. 58-2m

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

MAGNETO Electro Machines, a large assortment just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Nov. 8. 47-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854 52tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Fresh Garden Seeds!

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, among which are

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
" Valentine.
" Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BORECOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
BROCCOLI—Early White.
" Purple.
CABBAGE—Early York.
" Sugarloaf.
" Flat Battersea.
Large French Oxheart.
" York.
" English Drumhead.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian—earliest known.
" Frame.
" Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
Extra Long Green Turkey.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
CORN—Large Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sweet.
Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA—Large White.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Frame, or June.
Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH—Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
Demi-long Rose.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Yellow Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SPINACH—Round, or Summer.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
White Bush Scollop.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Autumnal Marrow, or Boston.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth, or Round Red.
Pear Shaped, or Fig.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
Large English Norfolk.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.
SWEET HERBS, &c.—Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Sweet Thyme.
Summer Savory.

These Seeds are warranted of the growth of 1854, and of the very best quality in every respect.

For sale in lots to suit customers, from one to one thousand papers. SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 26, 1854. 61tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

1854.
Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¾, 6⅞, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Kyle, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. B. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
J. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguening and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 56-tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue* and *Pink Printed,
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
***Painted,* and**
Cream Colored

DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers; but those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

THO. C. FULLER.

Oct. 27. 45-tf

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers-Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Banker's Walletts; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.

E. J. HALE & SON

Something New under the Sun!

NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time assiduously, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present to the inspection of his former enlightened and discriminating patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actenic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imagination, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as in faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human face divine. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystaltypes, Ambrotypes, Panatypes, Calotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, and as a picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as a Likeness, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors excelling the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices varying according to size and finish.

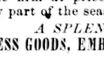
Nov. 1. 45-tf

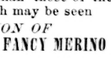
A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf





Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:

Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15. 1854. 32-tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWS,

with a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually

Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbl's. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61-tm

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were commenced on the 16th January by Mr. A. McIlryde, a young gentleman every way qualified, as Principal.

The buildings have just been completed and the accommodations are ample for sixty pupils.

Tuition,—$6, $8, and $12 per Session; Board from $5 to $7 per month.

GILES WILLIAMS,
JOS. C. LEE,
SAMPSON SEALY,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
FRS. B. FLOYD,
Trustees

Jan'y 17, 1855. 68-2t
Carolinian copy.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of said Academy wish to secure the services of an experienced and competent Teacher, who is well qualified to prepare Students for College, and who it will be expected will receive his compensation from the profits of the School. The Trustees would prefer a Teacher who will make the instruction of Youth his business exclusively. In this connection it may be well to state, as an inducement for any applicant who may have daughters to educate, that a Female Seminary will in all probability be soon established in this community, which it is believed will receive extensive patronage. The applicant for the situation must come well recommended. The Trustees believe the School will be profitable, as it has heretofore been, being situated in a village remarkable for its healthiness. Thursday the 15th of February is the day fixed on by the Trustees for the election of a Teacher.

C. C. COVINGTON,
Sec'y Board of Trustees

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Jan'y 18, 1855. 68-3t

DRY HIDES.

10,000 LBS., for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 22. 68-3t

SALE OF FACTORY AND MINING STOCKS.

ON TUESDAY the 27th of March, in the Town of Asheboro', Randolph County, at 12 o'clock, I shall sell at Auction, twelve shares of stock, of $500 each, in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, belonging to the estate of Dr. L. Wood, dec'd, also fifteen shares of $100 each, of stock in the Fayetteville Company, (not yet in operation.) There is likewise his subscription for this stock $650, which the purchaser will be required to pay. Also, his interest, which is one-fourth, in a Copper Mine known as the "Scarlott Mine."

The Capital Stock of the Cedar Falls Company is $65,000. The Factory House is said to be best in North Carolina, and the machinery is of the best make and in good order. The goods it turns off are too well known to need puffing.

The Scarlott Mine is not yet fully developed, but enough so to justify the belief that it should take rank among the most promising in the State. A credit of **six moths given**—Bond with ample security will be required.

Those who desire to make good investments will do well to look to this.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Administrator.

Cedar Falls, Jan'y 15, 1855. 68*6t

☞ There will also be offered at the same time and place, 28 shares of stock in the Cedar Falls Company, on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodlin, and others. New York, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert P. McPherson and wife Sophia,

vs.

Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND AND ONE SLAVE FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Joshua James and wife Mary, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, and John M. Johnson, are non residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, 1855, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E.

December 25, 1854. 62-6tw

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE just received a large and general assortment of Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1854. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 10. 65-1s*5

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a